

# JORDAN TIMES

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## Cuban embassy bombed

BOON, April 22 (AFP). — A Cuban was killed and three others were seriously injured by a bomb attack against the Cuban embassy in Lisbon today, the Portuguese national radio reported. Sources said that a bomb had been placed in a suitcase outside the door of the embassy on the sixth floor of a building in central Lisbon. The explosion caused widespread damage to the way outside the embassy offices. Windows were blown out and cars on the street below were damaged.

## Geneva oil talks continue

GENEVA, April 22, (R). — Venezuelan Oil Minister Valentin Hernandez Acosta said today top secret oil talks here were called by Iran, the current president of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Senor Hernandez told reporters the 13-nation talks which began yesterday had no fixed agenda. "Iran, the current president of the organisation, called the meeting where only the 13 oil ministers are present," the minister said. "Our meeting is a private and informal get-together without an agenda," he added.

## U.S. said ready to cut price of Hawk package

WASHINGTON, April 22 (R). — The United States has offered to cut the price of the Hawk air defence system, information sources said today. The offer came after the United States had offered the "bare bones" system within the last few days. Prime Minister Zeid Rifai said recently in a London newspaper interview that Jordan would seek to buy an air defence system from the Soviet Union because the U.S. price had almost doubled to some \$800 million, and Saudi Arabia would not agree to the new cost. The sources said a reply had not yet been received but the Ford administration hoped that agreement could be reached.

## Syrian reply to Waldheim peace feelers described as "positive in tone"

UNITED NATIONS, Apr. 22 (R). — Syria has given a reply which is positive in tone to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's recent initiative aimed at reviving negotiations for a Middle East settlement, a U.N. spokesman said today. The reply was handed to Mr. Waldheim last night by Syria's U.N. representative, Ambassador Mowaffak Allaf. The U.N. spokesman gave no details, but he said: "You can take it that it is positive in tone." Syria expressed thanks for Mr. Waldheim's move, shared his concern for finding ways of avoiding a stalemate or a breakdown in the negotiating process, and reaffirmed the Syrian government's position on efforts to reach a settlement, the spokesman reported. The Syrian note was the first written response received by Mr. Waldheim since he held separate meetings on April 1 with representatives of Syria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. He also conferred the same day with the envoys of the United States and the Soviet Union, whose countries are co-chairmen of the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference which last met in December 1973.

## British airways



SPECIAL GUARD. — Palestine Liberation Army units are seen in Beirut's downtown financial district Thursday, where they have been posted to ensure security. (AP wirephoto).

## Lebanese stalemate revolves around Franjeh signature to amend constitution

BEIRUT, April 22 (AFP). — Seventy-two people were killed and wounded in a heavy, one-hour mortar bombardment of the heavily Shia Moslem enclave at Nabaa on the east side of the Lebanese capital, the radio station controlled by leftist forces charged. This flareup in hostilities came just after conservative Phalangist Party militia controlling predominantly Christian eastern Beirut allowed a convoy from western Beirut to enter and obtain flour for the first time in several weeks. In exchange, leftist forces were to allow tank trucks to carry petrol into the rightist area later today. The bombarded Nabaa neighborhood is surrounded by militia of the conservative Christian political parties. The mortar shells were lobbed from the Dora and Sinn Al Fil neighborhoods under Christian control, the radio charged. After an exchange of artillery fire between the two sides of the city last night, there was relatively little shooting this morning. An attempt to exchange flour for petrol yesterday was given up because the only crossing point on the front was still insecure. But this area, the museum district, was quiet this morning thanks to a buffer force of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA). The PLA regulars have been deployed between the hostile Lebanese factions since Wednesday on instructions of a high military committee attempting to enforce the 29th ceasefire agreement in the year-old civil war.

## Afro-Arab meet approves wide cooperation measures

DAKAR, April 22, (R). — A four-day ministerial conference on Arab-African cooperation closed here today after laying the groundwork for a summit meeting expected to take place in December this year or in early January 1977. The Arab and African foreign ministers issued a declaration condemning "imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism, Apartheid and all other forms of racial and religious segregation and discrimination, notably in Africa, Palestine and the occupied Arab Territories." The document also contained a 33-article programme for closer co-operation between the member states of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Arab League. The draft declaration included an eight-point cooperation charter agreed between delegations from the OAU and the Arab League. The draft charter will now be put before the Afro-Arab summit whose date will be fixed through joint OAU-Arab League consultations. The declaration, which binds signatories to the policy of non-alignment, reaffirmed Afro-Arab support for African and Arab causes, and plans coordinated action on an international level such as at international conferences. The two sides will continue to support politically, diplomatically and morally "the Arab and African national liberation movements recognised by the OAU and the Arab League."

## South African and Israeli meetings between Israel, Africa

JOHANNESBURG, April 22 (AFP). — South African and Israeli officials are meeting in Cape Town today to discuss once a year to discuss co-operation under a new agreement between the two countries, Prime Minister Vorster announced today.

## Male ger

Using the National Assembly, Vorster said "the experimental resources possessed by the two countries can also to the advantage of both. A classic example of co-operation between two countries far from each other, with differing attitudes and positions, but which wish to be in the economic field."

## Israeli-Jewish premier Cairo talks

CAIRO, April 22 (R). — Danish Minister Anker Joergensen discussed with Egyptian officials the possibility of his co-operation in Suez Canal projects. Joergensen arrived here last on a five-day visit for President Anwar Sadat. Masbhour Ahmad Masbhour, Minister of the Suez Canal, today shown round the Canal town of Ismailia.

## Diplomatic ties with Libya resumed

AMMAN, (JT). — Libya and Jordan have decided to resume diplomatic relations, it was announced in a joint communiqué published here, Thursday. Libya cut diplomatic relations with Jordan in September 1970 and simultaneously suspended payment of an annual \$30 million subsidy. The communiqué said the two countries were resuming relations in order to serve the interests and causes of the Arab Nation. It said that every effort must now be made to close ranks against attempts to hinder the achievement of the Arab Nation's goal of total liberation of territories occupied by Israel.

## Mubarak satisfied with talks in Peking; Israelis concerned

PEKING, April 22 (Agencies). — China is prepared to aid Egypt in all fields, visiting Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak told Arab ambassadors here today before leaving the capital for South China. The departure of the Egyptian delegation for Wushu, an industrial city north of Shanghai, was held up for several hours because of poor weather. Mr. Mubarak, who arrived here on Sunday for a six-day visit to China with a "high-level" delegation, ended his stay in Peking with a meeting with groups of African and Arab ambassadors. A diplomatic source quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying during a reception at the Egyptian embassy that he was "extremely satisfied with his talks here. He was speaking to about 15 Arab mission chiefs. The Egyptian Vice-President even said he was "surprised" that China had offered Egypt far more aid than the latter country had expected, taking into account that China was itself a "Third World developing country." The diplomatic source said Mr. Mubarak had been questioned by journalists about the protocol to the military agreement, signed yesterday, but had not given any details. He simply said China, a Third World country, was not an "arms dealer" and for that reason had turned down any payment for the delivery of jet engines and spare parts for Mig fighters. China wanted to aid a country in need, Mr. Mubarak added. In a related development Israeli government officials today expressed concern in Tel-Aviv over the strengthening relationship between Egypt and China. Their concern follows the signing of a "military protocol" between China and Egypt this week, understood to include the supply of spare parts for Egypt's Soviet-supplied Mig fighters. The Israeli officials said: "If the spare parts represent the start of an arms supply programme, it will considerably reduce American influence on Egypt, which has been sought by Washington to help reach a Middle East settlement. Our concern is based on the fact that China has a more extreme anti-Israel policy than the Soviet Union," they added. China has already supplied Egypt free of charge with 30 jet engines and spare parts.

## Israelis tell Javits \$550m grant is vital

WASHINGTON, April 22, (R). — Israel told visiting U.S. Senator Javits today that a congressional grant is vital to Israeli and U.S. interests.

## Patrols cover West Bank area

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 22 (Agencies). — Heavy concentrations of Israeli occupation troops today patrolled Arab towns in the occupied West Bank to put down demonstrations against nine years of Israeli rule and the spread of illegal Jewish settlement in the territory. The troops arrested a number of high school students during clashes today between demonstrators and Israeli military forces in Jericho. Demonstrators set fire to piles of motor tyres in the streets and threw stones at the Israeli forces. In a related incident, American television film of Arab demonstrations in the West Bank town of Nablus was confiscated and destroyed by Israeli authorities this morning. [Continued on page 6]

## Iran, Pakistan, Turkey agree on free trade zone

IZMIR, Turkey, April 23 (R). — The leaders of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey Friday issued a joint declaration following their two-day meeting here. The declaration promised for the three members of the grouping called Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD): — Closer industrial cooperation and easier credit facilities between the three countries; — Better communications between them; — An improved regional road network; — More frequent and adequate shipping services; — The establishment of an RCD institute of science and technology in Iran, an RCD school of economics in Islamabad, and an RCD school of tourism and hotel management in Antalya, Turkey; — The creation of an RCD shipping company; — Increased tourism between Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. The declaration said the "Treaty of Izmir" that would be signed by the three states would "embody the RCD's aims, modes of operation and organisational structure in the light of the new regional requirements." A free trade area would be established within 10 years "with normal and reasonable safeguards, through gradual reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers with a view to eliminating them completely as soon as possible," it said. An RCD investment bank would be established with private sector participation "for initiating, promoting and financing projects of a regional character," the declaration said.

## Brown, Kissinger confer in London

BEIRUT, April 22 (R). — United States special envoy Dean Brown will go to London Friday to discuss the Lebanese situation with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. An American embassy spokesman here said today that Mr. Brown would meet Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh here before leaving for Britain. The envoy, who came to Lebanon three weeks ago on a fact-finding mission for Dr. Kissinger, will fly on from London to Washington before returning here, the spokesman said. Dr. Kissinger is due in London tomorrow night from Washington on his way to Africa for a seven-nation tour.



TOKYO TALKS. — PLO political department head Farouk Kaddoumi (left) smiles at Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa (right) Wednesday during their meeting at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo. Mr. Kaddoumi is in Japan at the head of a four-man PLO delegation on a week's visit to discuss with Japanese government officials the opening of a PLO office in Tokyo, among other issues. Unidentified interpreter is at centre. (See related story on page 3).



IZMIR WELCOME. — Turkish President Fakhri Koruturk (front, left) and the Shah of Iran (front, sunglasses) are pictured at Izmir airport Wednesday upon the Shah's arrival in Turkey for the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) economic summit, also being attended by Pakistani Premier Bhutto. (A.P. wirephoto).



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## Facts in Palestine

We are keen that our readers take note of the memorandum to the U.N. by the exiled Mayor of Arab Jerusalem, Mr. Rouhi Al Khatib, that we are publishing as a series on page 3. The document is of particular interest because it lists soberly the specifics and particulars of Israeli actions designed to change the character of Jerusalem and, by extension, all the occupied Arab territories.

It is a cardinal pillar of Israeli propaganda that Israel is a small, democratic country surrounded by a bunch of oil-infested, Communist-manipulated Arab states full of anti-Semitic savages. To a large degree, the professionalism of Zionist public relations has made this imagery stick into many western minds. The image of the Middle East conflict is that the Arabs want to throw Israel into the sea.

As the memorandum of Mayor Al Khatib clearly shows, the reality of the situation is that the Israelis are throwing the Palestinians out of Palestine, besides blowing up houses, imprisoning thousands of the most dynamic and natural Palestinian leaders, infringing upon the sanctity of Islamic holy places, and systematically carrying out a programme of building, excavating, settlement and "development" whose overwhelming aim is to change Jerusalem from an Arab and Islamic city to a Jewish and Western metropolis.

It is important to take note of the daily mechanics of the Zionist colonisation, settlement and Judaisation programme in Palestine. Palestinians are thrown out of their country, their homes are blown up suddenly one day on the pretext that they are used as meeting places to foster insurrections, Jewish settlers from abroad come to settle in apartment blocks built in Arab neighbourhoods, groups of Arab families are evicted from their homes in the Old City of Jerusalem on the pretext that the houses they've lived in for several hundred years are suddenly dangerous to live in.

The techniques of Jewish encroachment go on every day in Jerusalem and throughout the occupied Arab territories. It has always been and remains today the aim of Zionism to physically change the demographic, social, religious, physical and political reality of this bit of land called Palestine. While Israeli assassination squads are at work seeking out Palestinian leaders throughout the world, while thousands of Israeli troops flushed into the West Bank use their machineguns to break up demonstrations by schoolgirls throwing stones, while Israel holds on to vast tracts of Arab land occupied during the 1967 war, while Israeli leaders at home and abroad play their devious but paper-thin game aimed at short-circuiting any substantive move to real peace, the underlying fact of all this is the on-going Israeli programme to get the Palestinians out of Palestine and fill the land with more Jewish settlers from abroad. If Zionism has been consistent in anything during the past three-quarters of a century, it is the drive to change Palestine into a purely Jewish state.

It is symbolic to a high degree that Mayor Al Khatib of Arab Jerusalem writes his memo from exile in Amman. He is an example of the thousands of Palestinian leaders who have been the target of Israeli plans to anaesthetise the Palestinian population living in Palestine.

It is a worthy exercise to read through the memorandum printed on the opposite page, and dwell upon the Israeli actions in Jerusalem. A straightforward recitation of the facts is the most appropriate way to answer the haze of deception and lies that Israel likes to offer an unwary world.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Press commentaries Thursday were relatively few. One Jordanian newspaper only commented on a local issue, while one Lebanese and two Syrian newspapers spoke about Lebanon. A leading Egyptian newspaper emphasises the role of the Palestinians in any future peace talks.

Al Rai complains of the tribal "law" which is, in many cases, still practiced in Jordan. The paper was referring to a regretful incident Thursday in the village of Ader, Kerak governorate, where three persons were shot dead, including the mayor and his brother, and three others wounded, by some armed men from another tribe who opened fire in revenge for the murder of two members of their tribe last year.

Urging the Government to abolish the tribal code, the paper says "this outdated practice is incongruous with the principles of a modern state, where such vendettas should be referred to the civil courts for adjudication... Anybody who takes the law into his own hands should be severely punished."

Al Nahar of Beirut and the Syrian Al Thawra and Al Baath continued to speak about the intriguing crisis in Lebanon. The three papers refer to the "conspiracy against Lebanon in general and the Palestinian issue in particular." While Al Nahar calls it "an international, Arab and Lebanese plot," Al Thawra said, more openly, "the Lebanese are woven in Western plots... Al Baath, however, said it was an intrigue against Lebanon and the Arab cause."

Al Nahar, sceptical as ever before, sees no imminent solution, because the conspiracy "has not yet fully achieved its aims."

It adds: Whereas the civil war broke out in Lebanon by a political decision, it will, likewise, end by a political decision. The Beirut paper only insinuates... it doesn't give names... it seems in a state of bewilderment. It asks naively why fighting has stopped many times and was resumed many times...?

The two Damascus papers also charge that one aim of the conspiracy is to frustrate the Syrian mediation efforts with the evil intention to isolate and knock out Lebanon as an Arab state committed to its national duties. The conspiracy, the papers claim, tries also to distract Arab attention from the results of the Sinai agreement on one hand, and to divert Arab and world concern from the burning issue of the recovery of the occupied Arab lands and the restoration to the Palestinians of their rights on the other.

But Syria, the papers assert, will foil all these attempts and will continue to extend all possible help to Lebanon until it comes out of its ordeal safe and unscathed.

Al Ahram of Cairo comes out in defence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation by advocating its participation — sooner or later — in any peaceful negotiations on the Middle East.

The paper continues: "The PLO has imposed itself on all parties, who have now come to the conclusion that peace in the area would never be achieved without the people of Palestine recover their national and legitimate rights. The paper points out that even the U.S. newspaper, notably the New York Times, have now come to realise the inevitability of PLO participation in the M.E. peace talks."

## Prince Hassan conveys condolences to Kerak tribe

AMMAN. — Crown Prince Hassan Thursday visited Al Ma'ayta tribe in the village of Ader, Kerak governorate, and conveyed to them His Majesty King Hussein's condolences on their bereavement for the death of the late mayor and paramount sheikh of the tribe, Ali Ibn Salameh Al Ma'ayta, his late brother Abdul Hamid Ibn Salameh Al Ma'ayta and their late cousin Mahmoud Abdullah Al Ma'ayta.

The three men were killed Wednesday by a group of men from another tribe in revenge for two members of the second tribe who were killed in 1974.

His Highness also offered his own condolences and sympathy to the Ma'aytas.

The Crown Prince was accompanied by the Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, Mr. Mudar Badran.

## JD 10m extended by Industrial Development Bank

AMMAN. — Loans advanced by the Industrial Development Bank in 1975 to bolster local industries have reached a total of JD 2,436,000.

The sum was distributed among 39 industrial ventures and two tourist sector projects.

The bank, since its establishment in 1965, has loaned a total of more than JD10 million to some 285 ventures.

## Medical Assoc. starts talks with Syria

DAMASCUS. — Talks started here Thursday between representatives of the Syrian and Jordanian medical associations.

The two sides are discussing ways to unify regulations adopted by the two associations, as recommended by the Higher Syrian-Jordanian Joint Committee.

The Jordanian side is headed by the President of the Jordanian Medical Association, Dr. Hassan Khreis.

## 11 ships entered on boycott list

AMMAN. — The Minister of Finance and Customs, Salem Mas'adeh, Wednesday entered on the Boycott of Israel list eleven vessels flying the colours of West Germany, Panama, Singapore, Somalia, Taiwan, Liberia and South Africa.

He lifted off the list three vessels which have submitted proof they no longer contravene the Boycott regulations.

None of the ships were identified by name.

## Aqaba railway buys diesel motors from GEC

AMMAN. — The Aqaba Railroad Corporation has purchased from the General Electric Company (GEC) three 1,800-horsepower diesel engines at a total cost of JD1,500,000.

The engines, to be delivered before the end of 1977, will increase the transport capacity of the railroad to meet the expanding phosphate production from the Al Hassa mines.

The purchase agreement was signed Thursday by the Director General of the Railroad Corporation and GEC's director of sales.



An unidentified officer of the Jordanian armed forces (right) is pictured with members of the Nationalist Chinese military delegation that arrived in Amman Thursday. (JNA photo).

## THE 20th CENTURY?



## Jerash sunrise service will make this an Easter to remember

By Heather Crawford

Easter spent in the Holy Land must give this important date in the Christian calendar a deeper and more significant meaning. To attend an open-air service in English at sunrise (6 am) on Easter Sunday (April 25th) in the unique atmosphere provided by the amphitheatre at Jerash would surely make it a more memorable and moving occasion.

This novel celebration is the fourth of its kind to be held by the International Church of Amman, and should prove to be the highlight of Easter week. An adult and children's choir will be taking part, with Mr. Jim McPherson being the main speaker.

Mr. Paul Kok of CRWRC in Amman regards himself as an 'elder statesman' of the church, having been a member for three years and is this year's chairman of the Sunrise Committee. He explained that the idea of an International Church originally began in 1972, when a small group of dedicated people, not finding the facilities to fit their needs, decided to form their own church. It is a broad-based organisation serving the needs of the foreign international Christian community, and is non-denominational, everyone being made welcome. Potentially a dynamic group, the congregation fluctuates continually as people come and go from the area.

The Sunrise Service is the International Church's main annual activity, as they do not try to be exclusive and like to involve their own congregation in the activities of the other churches in Amman.

The church meets every Sunday in the Arab Evangelical Church on Jabal Amman and, as well as the normal service, there is Sunday School for the children. As there are no preachers as such the problem arises of finding weekly speakers, as the group is dependent on volunteers.

A recent innovation has been for various families to take responsibility for the different services, including providing a speaker. This has meant greater involvement of the congregation in the actual organisation of the services, and should prove to be a successful trend.

The Sunrise Service last year attracted about 230 people, and it is hoped to increase the number this year. As it begins promptly at 6 a.m., it means leaving Amman between 5-5:15 a.m., and if transport is a problem, Mr. Kok can be contacted at 42466 for further information.

It is advised to bring a blanket and possibly a cushion, as the seats aren't exactly highly sprung.

After the service, a welcome breakfast will be available at the Rest House at Jerash.

With the initial help of a reliable alarm clock, join with the International Church and make this Easter Sunday a day to remember. Everyone is welcome.

## Arab printing press to be discussed

AMMAN. — The Undersecretary of the Syrian Ministry of Finance, Dr. Muwafaq Tarabishi, arrives here Friday via Ramtha for a short visit.

He will discuss during his stay the establishment of an Arab printing press for stamps.

The establishment of such a press had been recommended by the 10th Arab Postal Federation Conference which convened in Algiers last year.

The conference at the time approved setting up a printing press for stamps, bank notes and passports for all member countries.

## Jordan, Syria news agencies start reciprocal broadcasts

AMMAN, (JNA). — The Jordan News Agency has started as of Thursday to transmit the news bulletins of the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) on its domestic network.

SANA in return will transmit the news bulletins of JNA on its network.

JNA will also transmit SANA's French news bulletins to the outside world.

A 24-hour service teleprinter line has been installed between JNA and SANA to ensure direct and immediate exchange of news between the two countries.

## Chinese military delegation arrives

AMMAN. — The Chief of the Joint Administrative Services in Nationalist China's armed forces, General Lu Yo Lon, arrived here Thursday at the head of a military delegation for a five-day visit.

During the visit, General Lon will meet with top officials and tour several archaeological and tourist sites.

The Chinese delegation was received upon its arrival at Amman airport by the Armed Forces Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration, high ranking officers, the Chinese ambassador to Jordan and the Chinese Military Attache and embassy staff.

## Bonn to assist mine exploration in Wadi A



Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Dukkhan are seen signing cooperation agreement Thursday.

AMMAN. — Jordan and West Germany Thursday exchanged cooperation memoranda in the field of geophysical and geochemical studies to be undertaken in the Wadi Araba region in south Jordan.

The agreement was signed at the Natural Resources Authority by its Assistant Director General, Ahmad Dukkhan, and for the West German government by its ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Horst Schmidt Dorleiden.

## Educational talks with Syria concluded

DAMASCUS. — Jordan and Syria ended here Thursday their educational talks.

In its last meeting held at the Ministry of Education, the Jordanian-Syrian Joint Educational Committee determined dates for printing Arabic language and arithmetic textbooks for the first elementary class in both countries, as well as science textbooks for the first and second elementary classes for the scholastic year 1976/77.

The committee also approved the book covers' colours and designs.

A detailed five year plan was also approved.

Printing dates for textbooks on all the subjects taught at the elementary and preparatory stages were also determined. These books should be ready by 1979/80.

The committee will meet soon to resume discussions on textbooks for the secondary stage.

AMMAN. — The Rural Credit Fund proved two loan: to the Municipal Council of Rakeb, and a JD4,000 loan to the Municipal Council of Irbid district. The loan for the construction of the two villages.

AMMAN. — The General of the Military Affairs, Fawwaz Nam Thursday received Charge d'Affaires.

AMMAN. — The bid, Ma'moun Al K, carried out an inspection of the H-5 and the H-6.



JEWELLERY EXHIBITION. — The Lord Mayor of London, Lindsay Ring, examines the craftsmanship of a solid pague ice-cooler — in the shape of a swan — after he the Annual British Exhibition of Fine Jewellery and Silver at the Goldsmith's Hall in the City of London recently.

هكذا من الأخبار



## Israeli practices in occupied Palestine: A memorandum to the U.N.

**Editor's note:** This is the second segment of a memorandum submitted this week by Mr. Roubi Al Khatib, the exiled Mayor of Arab Jerusalem, to the special United Nations committee investigating Israeli practices affecting the human rights of Arab population of the occupied territories of Palestine.

**Of Israeli aggressions in Jerusalem:**

Series began in 1948 when forces occupied about 60 per cent of Arab land and city in and around Jerusalem and displaced 60,000 inhabitants, confiscated movable and immovable property, and prohibited their return, in violation of United Nations Resolution No. 194, dated December 11, 1948.

Session has continued since Israel occupied the remaining part of Arab Jerusalem in 1967.

On former occasions detailed in detail the main violations, and supported my statements with documents and wherever possible. This one in the form of talks, views and memoranda, before the Security Council in New York and the enquiry missions related to it, as the U.N. Secretary General his visit to Amman two years ago. It may be useful, by way of refreshment to fresh violations, to the chief acts of aggression perpetrated in the past.

On the occasion of the expulsion of about 10,000 of the Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem in the fighting of 1967.

Dr. Hill is following up and bulldozing about 800 buildings, and the forced eviction of

their Arab occupants, numbering about 5,000.

iii - Confiscation of about 22,000 dunums (5,500 acres) of land belonging to Arabs of Jerusalem, together with 1,500 buildings.

iv - Establishment of 13 new Israeli quarters on the confiscated Arab land and property, and making room for 122,000 new Jewish immigrants.

v - Expulsion of 100 prominent Arab civilians from Jerusalem, holding religious, municipal or union positions.

vi - Extensive illegal excavations around the Aqsa Mosque area (the Noble Sanctuary) and under the Mosque itself, as well as under dwellings and buildings in daily use, in violation of the Geneva and the Hague Conventions.

vii - Setting fire to the Aqsa Mosque on August 21, 1969.

d) Among the most glaring violations committed in recent months, and bearing the hallmark of defiance, not only of the Jerusalem Arabs and the Arab World, but also the Muslim world, the United Nations (with the exception, of course, of the United States Government) and the Human Rights Declaration, the following examples will suffice:

FIRST: Encirclement of the Arabs of Jerusalem with a ring of forts forming new Israeli quarters and

settlements, in open violation of the Security Council resolutions and the Geneva Convention.

1) The Israeli newspaper The Jerusalem Post, in a supplement to its issue of November 8th, 1974 entitled "On Building a Fortress Jerusalem," showed a full page view of the residential forts built by the Israeli military occupation authorities encircling what is left of Arab Jerusalem. Underneath this, there was a plan showing similar projected forts to encircle Arab villages near Jerusalem. The plan was part of a decree issued by the Israeli Ministry of Housing, envisaging the setting up of 45,000 new housing units to the north, east and south of Jerusalem.

2) On November 26, 1974 the Israeli paper Al Hamishmar carried the Knesset resolutions of the November 24, 1974 session, which included three resolutions representing a serious threat to the Arabs of Jerusalem:

1st resolution: The establishment of a new industrial town east of Jerusalem, at Al-Khan Al-Ahmar, some 15 kilometres from Jerusalem on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. The new town is to be called Ma'ayeh Adomim, and will accommodate initially 25,000 Israeli settlers. An area of 70,000 dunums of the surrounding Arab land is to be confiscated, the Israeli army having already held it since 1972. The Israeli cabinet approved these resolutions; and construction work began at the beginning of 1975; travellers on the Jerusalem-Jericho road can see the buildings of the new settlement rising at a rapid pace, in order to complete the encirclement of Arab

Jerusalem.

2nd resolution: The second resolution, reached at the same session of the Knesset, called for the establishment of another new industrial zone on the lands of the Arab village of Anata, bordering Jerusalem on the northeast. The military occupation authorities had prepared the ground for this plan by confiscating 3,000 dunums of the village in 1973, in complete disregard, as usual, of the protests of the villagers who are the owners of these lands.

3rd resolution: Fullscale eviction by force of the Arab inhabitants of the walled Arab city of Jerusalem. This resolution urges the Israeli Government to expedite the execution of the project of evicting the Arabs living inside the city walls, and housing some of them in the Arab village of Aizariyya (Bethany) to the east of Jerusalem, as already published in detail in the Israeli newspaper Yediot on July 25, 1974. The paper spoke of the forcible eviction of all the 19,000 Arabs living in the Arab areas adjacent to the Aqsa Mosque area on the east and north sides, on the pretext of the population density in those quarters, or the pretext of sanitary improvement, or the poor state of the old houses, although as a matter of fact they are better in every respect than many of the Jewish quarters of Jerusalem.

The plan also includes the setting up of a suburb to resettle 750 Arab families, or not more than 4,000 of the displaced Arabs. The fate of the remaining 15,000 Arabs will be like that of another 5,000 evicted from five other Arab quarters adjacent to the Aqsa Mosque area on the west side, left homeless after the Israeli author-

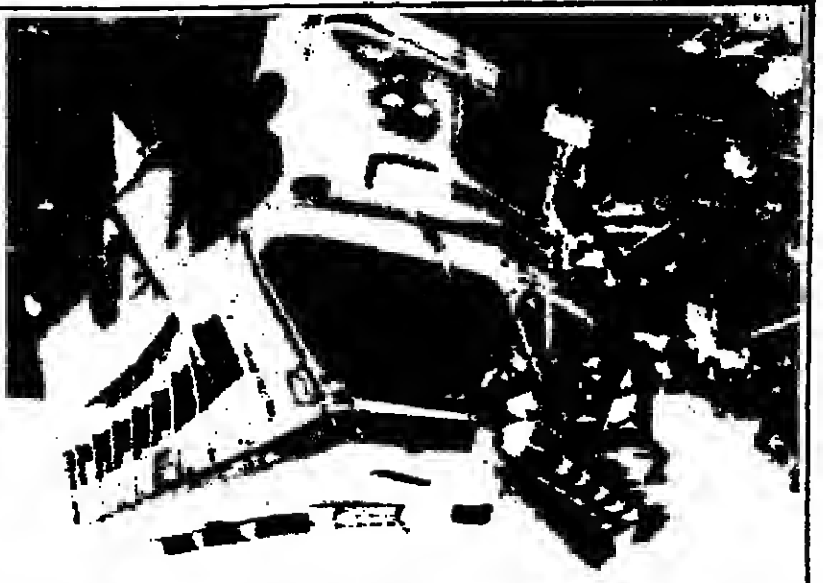
ities confiscated and pulled down their homes between 1967 and 1975.

It is feared that the new evictions are a continuation of the earlier ones and are intended to empty the area surrounding the Al Aqsa Mosque of all Muslim residents on the one hand, and finally emptying the walled Old City of all its Arab inhabitants step by step, with false pretexts that mislead world opinion and international organisations, as usual.

The occupation authorities paved the way for this aggressive act by confiscating 3,000 dunums of the Arab land belonging to the villagers of Aizariyya (Bethany) on March 30, 1974, 75 per cent of which was set aside for the establishment of a new Jewish settlement and the remainder for the replacement Arab suburb. Furthermore, the Israeli adviser on Jerusalem Affairs in the Municipal Council of Occupied Arab Jerusalem announced on Israeli radio on April 9, 1976, and I heard it myself on the Arabic language bulletin of the Israeli radio on the same day at 3:30 p.m., that their municipal council had set aside twenty million Israeli pounds in this year's budget for building housing units to which the Arabs now living inside the Old City will be moved, and that this housing project would be established on the land of Aizariyya (Bethany) village.

All this means that the Arab inhabitants of the Old City of Jerusalem will henceforth be subjected to continuous and accelerating pressure to vacate their homes, which they had inherited from their fathers and grandfathers, and which they consider as part of their national heritage.

[To be continued tomorrow]



DEATH SCENE. — This is the schoolbus in which 20 schoolchildren and 20 adults died in central Taiwan Wednesday when their vehicle was hit by an express train.

## PLO promotes ties with Japanese parties

TOKYO, April 22 (AFP). — The Minister of the PLO, arrived here Tuesday for an eight-day visit at the invitation of the ruling liberal-democratic party (LDP).

The PLO politbureau chief conferred the same day with chairman of the Japan Communist Party (JCP), Komeito (Buddhist-Back Party) and the Democratic Socialist party (DSP).

The visitors, exchanged views yesterday with Government leaders including Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and LDP executives.

Mr. Narita emphasised that his party made consistent efforts toward the opening of a PLO Tokyo office which is expected to be set up in May.

In reply, Mr. Kaddoumi expressed gratitude for the JSP's efforts to open the Palestinian representative office in Tokyo and said that regardless of who invites them to Japan, there would be no change in the solidarity with the Socialist Party.

Mr. Kaddoumi, de-facto Foreign

### To our readers

Jenab Tutunji's column in Perspective, which has been appearing in this space every Friday, will henceforth be published in the Sunday edition of the Jordan Times.

## Public officials take up the call for reforms in S. Africa

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (CSM) party has called repeatedly for — There is a mounting clamor for some sort of political, social, and economic "new deal" for blacks in South Africa. Significantly, much of it comes from sources very close to the government itself.

Even some Cabinet ministers are coming out on the side of change. One of them is Health Minister Schalk van der Merwe, who told a mixed audience of whites and blacks that South Africa is facing "a period of great adjustment" and that anybody who believes that the "traditional attitudes" of discrimination based on race can be maintained is "living in a fool's paradise."

The editor of the ruling National Party's official mouthpiece in the Transvaal Province, William de Klerk, has admitted in a widely publicised column that even inside the party "a great number of our own people" are questioning whether the basic policy of separate development of the races can ever work out.

Dr. de Klerk pointed out that the "ideal" of evolutionary apartheid development was foundering, that the viewpoint that there should be no sharing of political power among the various races was "becoming unacceptable" to the blacks and that discrimination was so interwoven with the government's apartheid policy that to abolish it would involve fundamental changes to the policy itself.

Because of all this, he suggested that a commission of National Party politicians should review the whole basic policy and adapt it so that it would fit changing circumstances.

Opposition spokesmen are much more explicit about the need for change. Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Reform Party, the smaller but more vigorous of the two main opposition parties, told Parliament that unless the government fulfilled its "solemn obligation" to get rid of race discrimination, it would lead the country to "disaster."

He said that whites were beginning to feel increasingly unsure as they contemplate the future. His

## Egyptian newsmen refused visas to USSR

CAIRO, Apr. 22, (AFP). — A trusted this "refusal by Moscow" with what it said was the Egyptian policy of admitting any Soviet journalist.

Commerce Minister Tewfik and his party left Cairo yesterday for five days in Rumania on their way to Moscow.

Another Egyptian newsmen, correspondent for the newspaper Al Akhbar, had also failed to obtain a Soviet visa yesterday, but Al Akhbar said today that he had been assured he could pick it up in Bucharest.

## Hua, Goddess of the Sea, draws thousands of pilgrims to her temple

ONG, Apr. 22 (AFP). — Thousands of people today made a pilgrimage to the annual sea pilgrim festival "Tin Hau" temple to the birthday of the Goddess of the Sea, patron of the coastal port.

From dawn till sunset, thousands of flag-bedecked junks, ferried from the mainland, flocked to the temple guarding the approaches to Victoria Harbour.

Known as the Queen of the Sea, she is worshipped serenely on a cove in House Bay. Facing the tip of an almost uninhabited island, the temple is known as the Queen of the Sea.

On the 23rd day of the lunar month, about 6,000 fishermen and business and poor, come to pay homage to the goddess.

On the hillside behind the temple, the sky is filled with the smoke of incense, the sound of the faithful boat people pray to sea and plentiful catch.

Gong bands and lion dances, the pilgrims are taken to the music and dance, even on the return journey, the return of the goddess.

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## ANC, PLO get United Nations aid

VANCOUVER, Apr. 22 (AFP). — The Rhodesian African National Council (ANC) and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have been given United Nations cash aid to prepare material for the World Conference on Human Settlements to be held from May 31 to June 11 in Vancouver.

Authorised U.N. sources here said that the nine liberation movements possessing observer status at the United Nations could apply for subsidies of up to \$10,000 to prepare filmed and recorded matter.

## India tests 1st satellite launching rocket

NEW DELHI, Apr. 22, (AFP). — India has successfully tested the scale-models of its first satellite-launching rocket in West Germany. Similar tests have also been conducted in India itself.

This was revealed in a recently published Indian-authored book "India in Space."

According to the book, brought out by the government-controlled Publication Division, the scale-models of the rocket SLV-3 were tested in the wind tunnels of West Germany. The tests were to study how the rocket would behave during take-off through dense atmosphere to be followed by thin air and vacuum, the effect of stage separation and the influence of the lower stage on the upper one.

Indian space scientists were sent out to West Germany during the tests.

Similar wind tunnel tests in India were conducted at the state-run National Aeronautical Laboratory at Bangalore in the South.

The rocket is to launch a 40-kg satellite in 1978, into a 400 km near-circular earth orbit.

It was not known how many movements would be taking part. The sources said the PLO would show a film while the ANC was preparing a series of slides.

Nearly two million dollars have been made available to U.N. member governments without the means to produce audiovisual evidence.

The conference will be sponsored by the U.N. Environment Programme.

## Direct voting for Euro-Assembly not far off?

LONDON, (LPS). — The day may not be far distant when electors in all member states of the European Community will go to the polls to vote for Members of the European Assembly—thus turning into reality one of the visions of the founding fathers of the EEC.

But before that day dawns the nine member states have still to reach agreement on some major issues, including the size of the assembly and the distribution of seats among the nine nations.

At present delegates to the assembly are nominated by the parliaments of the nine, but at the end of 1974 EEC heads of government decided that the election of the European Assembly by universal suffrage should be achieved as soon as possible. They said then that elections could take place at any time in or after 1978.

As Britain's then Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, forecast, the problem of working out the details of direct elections has proved more complex than many member states imagined, and there is still a formidable amount of work to get through before European-wide elections can be held.

Direct elections were one of the main subjects discussed by EEC heads of government when they met in the European Council in Luxembourg at the beginning of



WOMAN GENERAL. — France named a women general Thursday for the first time in French history. She is a 54 year-old physician and helicopter pilot Valerie Andre, pictured here. (AP wirephoto).

(Smaller EEC states have a satisfactory minimum.)

Direct elections raise unique problems in Britain for geographical and historical reasons. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is, as the name suggests, a union of several nations each still proud of its national identity.

There are plans to create in Scotland and Wales assemblies which will devolve some of the powers of the Westminster Parliament to these regions, and the future system of government in Northern Ireland is still a matter of debate. Nationalist sentiment in these areas will inevitably lead to Scottish and Welsh claims for representation in the European Assembly on a scale comparable to that of the smaller Community countries.

The timing of elections is another problem. In Scotland, for instance, voters will one day have to choose Members of the UK Parliament, their own Scottish Assembly and the EEC Assembly. Will voting for all seats take place on the same day? Will delegates serve two or more bodies?

Where Britain is concerned the biggest disadvantage of the French suggestion of a 198-seat EEC Assembly is the enormous size of constituencies involved—probably around 1½ million people in the large EEC countries.



## Economic indicators show optimistic US recovery

WASHINGTON, Apr. 22, (AFP). — The performance of the American economy during the first quarter of 1976 proved better than anticipated by the U.S. administration at the beginning of the year.

This seemed clear today on the basis of last economic indicators, which show that economic recovery, which seemed to be faltering last October and November, picked up before the turn of the year and continued at a sustained rate throughout the January-March period.

Industrial output expanded at an annual rate of 8.5 per cent.

The labour force increased by more than one million, and the jobless rate dropped to 7.3 per cent in March, well below the level of 7.6 per cent which the administration had predicted as the likely rate for 1976 as a whole. The slowing down of inflation has been consolidated, with wholesale prices actually dropping during the first three months.

At the same time the cost of living index rose at an annual rate of less than six per cent from December to February.

Figures show that consumer demand was the driving force of expansion during the first quarter, with retail trade rising at the rate of one per cent a month, on the basis of constant prices.

The volume of consumer credit rose at a faster rate and the more optimistic mood of American buyers was reflected in the volume of purchases of household equipment, furniture and high-priced articles, as well as renewed interest in "big" American cars at the expense of home made or imported compacts and small cars.

However, recovery still remains slow in the construction industry and the latest probes of the Department of Commerce show that company investment has continued declining so far this year.

On the external front, the main reason for satisfaction here is the fact that the dollar has escaped unscathed from the monetary storms which have swept Europe since the beginning of the year.

However, the U.S. trade balance worsened in January-February, when the United States recorded a trade deficit of just over \$200 million against a surplus of nearly \$3,000 million in the first quarter of 1975.

The administration is not too worried about this.

The causes of this trend are slowing down of farm exports, and a new rise in oil imports, but

above all the fact that the economic recovery has reached a more advanced stage in the United States than in the countries which are the main buyers of American goods.

The administration is looking forward to a fairly well balanced foreign trade position for 1976 as a whole even if this would mean a sharp turn-round from last year's record trade surplus of \$11,000 million.

Administration officials consider that accelerated growth in Japan and Western Europe and a picking up of U.S. food exports will more or less offset the rise in energy imports and the dollar's slightly less competitive position compared with last year.

All problems have not yet been

solved. Experts expect that the reduction of unemployment will slow down over the next several months.

And as for the inflation rate, the downturn in food prices which largely accounted for the good first quarter performance, might well be reversed in the period up to mid-summer.

Many experts have also voiced fears that current economic recovery will encourage new wage claims which might result in further inflationary pressures.

The experts are looking forward to the outcome of the current wage bargaining in the rubber industry and next September's scheduled settlement in the automobile industry for precise pointers in this respect.

## Japan intends not to give in to U.S. "ultimatum" on steel export

TOKYO, Apr. 22, (AFP). — Japan has no intention of giving in to an American "ultimatum" concerning exports of specialty steels to the United States, informed sources said here Wednesday.

By June 14, United States wants to obtain agreement for a three-year period limiting foreign sales in this sector, and has threatened to clamp on a quota system if such agreement is not reached. Preliminary negotiations between the two countries are due to resume at the end of this month.

The Japanese are highly skeptical about the American argument which goes like this:

While exports of specialty steels (alloy, stainless, high carbon steel, etc.) from other countries reached a ceiling 1975, those from Japan rose by 30 per cent to reach 78,000 tons. In this sector American industry was working at only 40 per cent capacity and 25 per cent of the workers in that sector are unemployed.

The Japanese reply: Your troubles don't come from us but from the economic depression in your country. And in particular, we suspect that your main reasons are political ones, the poisonous fruits of the American presidential election campaign.

The Japanese seem to be aiming for long drawn-out negotiations.

They believe that as the economic upturn in the United States becomes more apparent, the pressure on President Ford from business circles will become less persistent.

In the meantime, Japanese exporters believe that a three-year orderly marketing agreement in conformity with article 19 of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) should be applied to all exporters of specialty steel and should be abolished as soon as conditions in that industry return to normal.

The Japanese add that it is up to the Americans to prove how much harm Japanese exports are doing to them, and to offer advantages in other sectors to compensate for any damage done to exporting countries.

Steel industry sources said Japan could even follow the tactics said to have been considered by certain countries: Let the Americans apply their unilateral measures and then take retaliatory measures.

However, it is possible that this suggestion only reflected ill humour in an industry for which 1975 was a disastrous year.

Nippon Steel the top steel company in the world, suffered its first deficit last year since its creation in 1970.

As far as Europe is concerned, the constant decline in Japanese steel exports (1,516,000 tons in 1972, 1,278,000 in 1973 and 1,090,000 in 1974) was followed by a strong momentum 1,350,000 tons in the first nine months of 1975.

The European Coal and Steel Community asked Japan to cut down its momentum and the Japanese steel sector agreed to limit its 1976 sales to 1,220,000 tons.

The Japanese industry has also suffered a nasty shock from China, with a disastrous cutback in trade between the two countries. In 1975, Peking bought nearly four million tons of steel from Japan, but over the first half of the 1976 fiscal year (April 76-77) China will import only 500,000 to 600,000 tons.

At the beginning of this month, the Chinese suddenly suspended negotiations on the delivery of two million tons of steel. Sales of Chinese petroleum to Japan which would probably have enabled China to pay for the special steel shipment, had doubled 1975 but later dropped off.

So Japan is unhappy both with the "protectionism" of the United States and the "Nationalism" of China, which apparently wants to reduce its dependence on foreign countries.

## France extends \$1m assistance to Mauritania

NOUAKCHOTT, April 22 (AFP). — France has agreed to provide 200 million ouguiya (about one million dollars) to help finance the first stretch of a planned west-east highway linking Nouakchott with Neman, Mauritanian Economy Minister Sid Ould Sheikh Abdallah announced here.

The Minister who headed his country's delegation to last week's meeting in Paris of the Franco-Mauritanian joint commission said that since the road was being built by an outside contractor the cash would be diverted to Mauritanian sub-contractors.

This was a concession to the usually strict conditions of French aid, he added.

Mr. Ould Sheikh Abdallah said the commission had also discussed a Mauritanian book-up to the Franco-West Africa sub-marine telecommunications cable which already links France, Morocco, Senegal and Ivory Coast.

He said these four countries were expected to come up with an agreement on the project very shortly which would enable Mauritania to expand its relations overseas.

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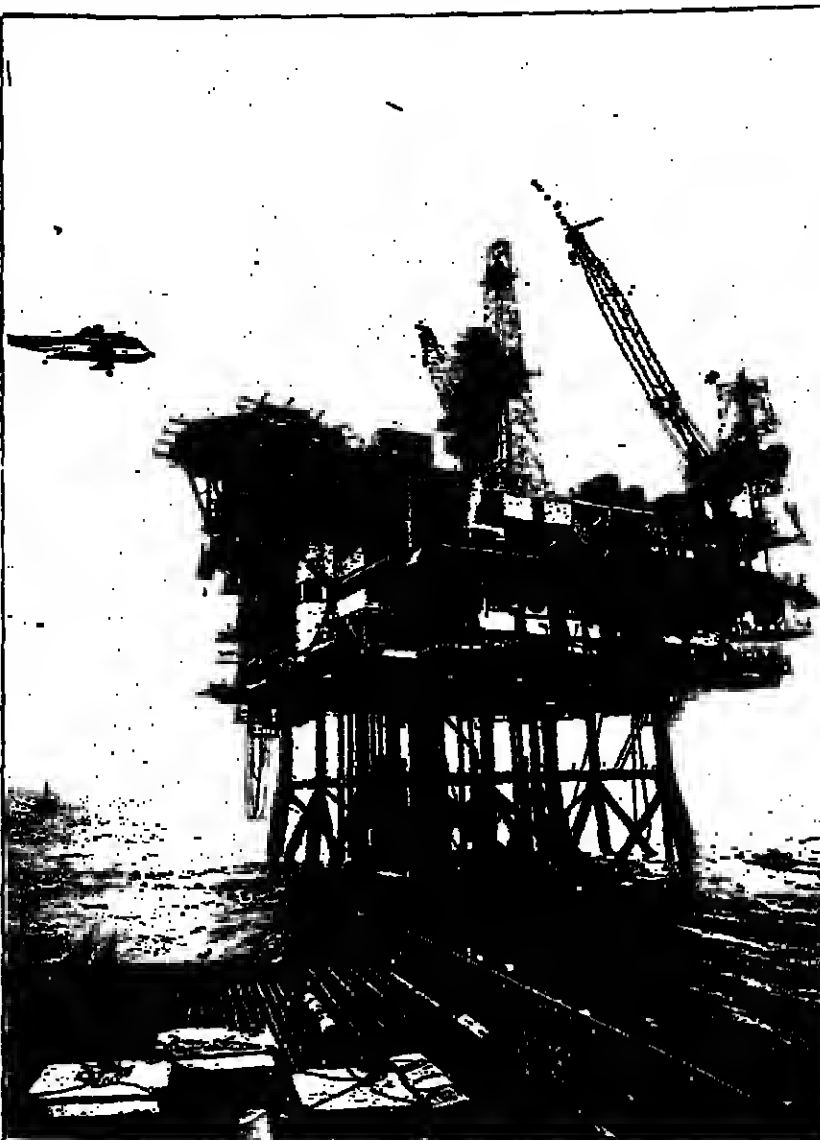
Show time:

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OIL PRODUCTION UP. — Production from the British Petroleum Forties Field in the North Sea at the 210 m steel production platform, Graythorpe 1 has now risen to 80,000 barrels of oil daily from three wells with a further 24 wells planned. Peak production by mid-1977 is expected to reach 400,000 barrels a day.

## Commodities discussions will top talks at UNCTAD-IV meeting in Nairobi

This is the last in a series of three articles on the forthcoming UN Conference on Trade and Development to be held at Nairobi in May

A difficult and long-standing problem facing UNCTAD-IV—the 1976 session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development due to meet at Nairobi in May—will be to find ways of moderating the cyclical, up-and-down movements in the prices of internationally-traded commodities.

All countries, rich and poor, net producers and net consumers, have been harmed by this in recent years. The steep rise in commodity prices that followed the upsurge in industrial demand during 1972-73 gave the impetus to world inflation and created balance-of-payments problems for importing nations.

The subsequent price falls put in jeopardy plans to expand supplies of some commodities to meet future world demand, while reducing the market for manufactured exports in the producing states on which their industrialised trading partners depend for their prosperity.

In the short run, primary product exporters may appear to benefit from price booms, and commodity importers from falls in prices. In the longer run both sides suffer from price instability; but those among the third world countries who are net importers of commodities suffer most of all.

At the sixth special session of the UN General Assembly two years ago, developing countries made it clear that a prime element in their programme for a new international economic order was a restructuring of world commodity trade; and studies on this have been going forward in the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities.

UNCTAD has advocated what is called the "integrated programme", based on the idea of setting up a buffer stockpile for 18 diverse commodities. This would be supported by a special international fund for financing these stocks and associated market support buying activities, operating within a framework of commodity arrangements embracing a system of multilateral commitments for sales and purchases.

Early this year, a ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 developing nations at Manila (85 actually participated), endorsed this "integrated" approach, while enlarging the list of "core" commodities.

This multi-commodity approach has not gone uncriticised. Every commodity, it is pointed out, is a special problem in itself, with its own elasticity of demand, its own production cycle and its own storage problems.

There have been doubts about the common fund, both on grounds of feasibility and efficient allocation of resources. The proposed system of multilateral commit-

ments on imports and exports looks cumbersome and would raise particular difficulties for market economies, the governments of which do not normally undertake specific trade obligations. Significantly, in their Manila programme, the Group of 77 appears to have recognised that some commodities might be unsuited to the establishment of buffer stocks, and has asked UNCTAD to look at other ways of stabilising export earnings in such cases.

An alternative approach was set out by the then British Prime Minister Mr Harold Wilson at the Commonwealth heads of government conference at Kingston, Jamaica, in May 1975. Impressed by the sheer practical difficulties of the multi-commodity route, Mr Wilson advocated a more flexible and selective attack on the problem. He proposed a general agreement on commodities, incorporating general commitments to which all parties would subscribe, and complemented by some practical proposals, including the making of commodity agreements, where appropriate, on the basis of an analysis of appropriate mechanism. At the core of the general agreement would be the principle that commodity prices should be fair to consumers and remunerative to efficient producers, and should have regard to longer term equilibrium between production and consumption.

Within this framework, producers and consumers would be encouraged to conclude individual community agreements as appropriate, and to encourage the development of producer-consumer associations for individual commodities.

Mr Wilson mentioned the need for better exchanges of information on forward supply and demand. In the spirit of this proposal, a meeting of Commonwealth tea producers was held in London in March this year to consider action on the international tea agreement.

This British initiative was followed in a few weeks by the solemn declaration of the 24 developed member countries of the OECD, meeting under the chairmanship of the then British Foreign Secretary Mr James Callaghan, on the need for a more active broadly based approach to commodity problems, including increased local processing and improved market outlets. The common approach of the countries of the European Economic Community to the UN Seventh Special Session last September largely reflected British thinking.

In turn the EEC proposals contributed largely to the wording of the assembly resolution which accepted the need for a selective approach to the negotiation of commodity arrangements.

It was at this session that the United States dropped its opposition to the principle of such arrangements. The latest position of

## UNDP achieves record \$1,000m activity

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Apr. 22 (AFP). — The U.N. Programme for Development last year achieved a record pace of activity valued at more than \$1,000 million the annual report said here.

The programme for development provides technical co-operation and assistance, but the report said its work was hampered by shortage of funds. Inflation had taken its toll and voluntary contributions by governments were being cut back.

The 147 developing countries that were "partners" in the programme stood to lose out badly as a result.

These partners provided more than half the money for the technical co-operation projects they obtained. The U.N. Programme for

## Kenya sells \$2m worth of meat to Mideast

NAIROBI, Apr. 22, (AFP). — A Kenyan trade mission returning home from several Middle Eastern countries has firm orders worth a million pounds (\$2 million) mainly for meat products, it was announced here.

The Kenyan team visited Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain and Iran.

Development itself gave million last year, which per cent more than in 1975.

In addition, 18 special diets carrying through 1 million the annual report said here.

Total spending by the programme for development last year was \$544.4 million and \$457 million, including million voluntarily sub-

The shortfall led to measures and restructuring report said.

For 1976, contributor million had been promised this was insufficient to organisation to step up

The U.N. Programme for development was nevertheless progressing, a still the basic international forum of technical co-op-

The programme was less on the social and problems holding back

ments to living conditions the world's poorest people. It additionally sought to encourage the exchange of the developing nations.

For example, the programme for development had linked with the Food and Agriculture Organisation a world network of fishing plants.

The purpose of this was to conserve many resources and to make more efficient use of the benefits of the developing countries.

## Bank of America ADB grant \$1m loan to Singapore

SAN FRANCISCO, NIA, Apr. 22, (AFP). — America today said it participated in a unique \$25 million loan arranged in association with the Asian Development Bank for a major water supply of the public utilities Singapore.

The ADB, headquartered in Manila, has a membership of 27 Asian countries, including 27 Asian countries, and 14 non-Asian members.

Total cost of the project, designed to meet the growing needs of the industrial economy of Singapore, is estimated to be \$622 million, which \$28.6 million will be financed under the Bank of America loan. The project, the second of its kind for Singapore, will provide a reliable water supply from 259,000 cubic meters to 373,000 cubic meters a day, completion in 1981.

## Vietnam considers foreign investment code

HONG KONG Apr. 22 (AFP). — Steady to rapid economic development in Vietnam over the next five years is likely to lead to keen interest in Western technology and foreign investments, a Hong Kong-based economist said here today.

Back from a 10-day trip to North Vietnam, V.K. Ranganathan said there were indications that the Vietnamese were considering the introduction of a foreign investment code to attract more foreign investment.

Denmark, Japan and Hungary were already helping the country by supplying technical and economic assistance to develop the cement industry while Sweden and France were helping to develop paper and steel production, he noted.

The introduction of a foreign investment code should provide good trading and investment opportunities for other countries, Mr. Ranganathan added.

Vietnam's trade was now largely with the socialist countries but, he said, it was likely that a gradual change in the pattern would take place over the next years.

He said trade officials pressed a wish to deal with non-socialist countries, a recent indication of the opening of embassies by Western European nations.

The prospect of the lifting of its ban on Vietnam and the eventual liberalisation of U.S.-Vietnam trade would accelerate the Vietnamese economic development, Mr. Ranganathan believed.

The pace would also be up by the development of other resources, both of onshore.

Citing other economies to the future, Mr. Ranganathan noted that the Vietnamese exported about a third of high quality coal to Japan while efforts were made to revive rubber production in southern districts and to develop tourism along the coast of Quang province was going ahead.

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## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	330.0	332.0
U.K. sterling :	600.9	660.15
French franc :	70.9	71.2
Swiss franc :	130.8	131.2
German mark :	130.5	130.9
Iraqi dinar :	935.0	943.0
Saudi riyal :	93.1	93.4
Syrian pound :	83.3	83.8
Egyptian pound :	455.0	468.0
Lebanese pound :	125.3	126.9
U.A.E. dirham :	83.2	83.5

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هنا من الأخبار



## Soviet Mediterranean fleet in quest of new port facilities

ATHENS, GREECE (CSM) — submarine force, was recently reported undergoing repair in Yugoslavia.

"Continued access to Yugoslav port facilities, together with free passage through and from the Turkish Straits across the Aegean Sea, are two vital Soviet interests we can expect to hear a lot of in the future," predicts one naval expert here.

In contrast to the 1964 Cyprus crisis and the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars, when the Soviet Mediterranean squadron got massive reinforcements both from the Soviet's northern and Black Sea fleets, the current civil war in Lebanon has produced no Soviet naval buildup, nor any unusual Soviet naval activity of any kind, say professional Soviet fleet watchers.

The number of Soviet ships in the Mediterranean continues to fluctuate around 50, including missile-carrying cruisers and destroyers, submarines, support ships and smaller craft, and sometimes (though not in recent weeks) the 15,000-ton helicopter-carrying cruisers Moskva and Leningrad.

The other major Mediterranean sea repair facilities now used by the Soviet Navy are on the Yugoslav coast at Pula and Split. A 2,000-ton Soviet submarine of the Foxtrot class, which constitutes the developing bulk of Moscow's Mediterranean

What observers here now are awaiting with intense interest is a possible first appearance in the Mediterranean of the new Kuril-class 45,000-ton aircraft carriers of Vice-Adm. N.I. Khovrin, Soviet Black Sea fleet commander.

The first one, the Kiev, was completed at the Nikolayev shipyard last year and at least one and possibly three more are under construction.

The Kiev, with an angled flight deck like the Moskva and Leningrad, carries the Soviet VTOL (vertical takeoff) Yakovlev-36 fighter (code-named Freehand by NATO), which has operated from the Moskva during that ship's cruises in the Mediterranean.

It also can carry the Hormone-8 helicopter, which carries anti-submarine torpedoes or nuclear depth charges.

The official Soviet name for the Kuril-class ships is "produktivnyy kreysler" (anti-submarine cruiser). This is apparently aimed at getting around the 1936 Montreux Convention that governs which ships may pass through the Turkish straits (the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus).

The convention does not specifically authorize aircraft carriers—though Western analysts think Turkey would not oppose passage of the Kuril-class ships if it were requested.

Losing the Egyptian bases from which long-range Soviet TU-95 Bear multipurpose naval aircraft and other Soviet reconnaissance aircraft used to operate has not curbed the Soviet capacity to put planes into Mediterranean airspace, Western analysts stress.

During last year's worldwide Soviet Okean II naval maneuvers, land-based Soviet aircraft flying from the USSR and from Berbera, Somalia, on the Indian Ocean, supported a cruiser group in the Western Mediterranean, fleet units in the Black Sea, and another Soviet fleet exercise in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea.

Late last year, the Soviet electronic-intelligence ship Elva resembling a rather nondescript tramp steamer with unusually elaborate antennae, slipped into Piraeus, the Port of Athens, and anchored in a position where she could handily monitor communications for the entire Athens area.

The 250-ton Lenta-class intelligence collector, or Agi, as known in U.S. Navy terminology, had already asked and been officially refused entry, as would any Soviet warship here.

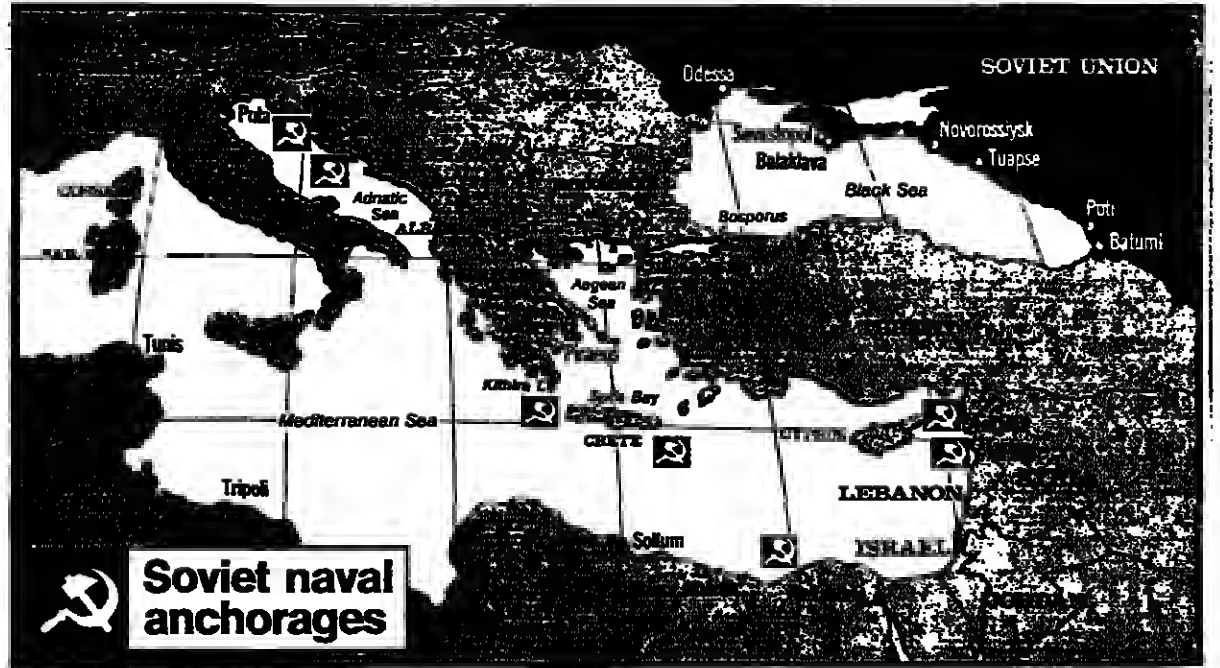
Her sister ships, and the very much larger and more sophisticated Agis of the 5,000-ton Priory class, have been spying on Western navies and Western communications around the world.

Since 1974, the U.S. Navy has progressively cut its own port calls and its presence in Greece because of strong Greek feelings that the United States was largely to blame for the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and other disastrous consequences of the U.S.-backed military rule here from 1967 to 1974.

It has lost the home-porting facilities for the crews and their families of six destroyers here. Greece now wants to take command of the remaining U.S. naval communications and other military installations.

Western observers here remark that the Greek and Turkish defense establishments are so busy watching each other's every move in the Aegean Sea, where there are conflicting Greek-Turkish claims over oil, boundary rights, and airspace, that they have little time or inclination left to reinforce the surveillance of the Soviet submarines which slip in and out of the shoaly, cavernous seas off the Aegean Islands where their detection is difficult.

The Soviets, now are poking and



Soviet naval anchorages

probing, seeking whatever additional landing rights or facilities they can obtain. Western analysts are unable to confirm President Sadat's claim last year that a billion-dollar Soviet arms deal with Libya's Col. Muammar Qadhafi also included base rights, but they have observed a growing number of Soviet Navy port calls in Tripoli, Libya, as well as in neighbouring Tunis.

For years the Soviet Navy has been regularly using anchorages near Greece's Kithira Island, northwest of Crete, and less frequently southeast of Crete.

There are persistent, though unconfirmed, reports circulating here that a private Greek firm with sympathy toward Moscow is preparing to provide bunkering facilities for Soviet naval units on the relatively wild and inaccessible southeast Cretan coast, near the village of Markigialos.

As the German general staff and the Allies well realised when they fought for control of Crete in World War II, that large island is the real key to control of the Western approaches to the east Mediterranean. Today it has air bases, a NATO missile-testing range, and Suda Bay harbor, protected by an antishubmarine net and big enough to accommodate the whole U.S. Sixth Fleet.

"Think of the Aegean and east Mediterranean as a peculiarly shaped bottle with an eastern and a Western opening," said one Navy man. "Crete and the Turkish straits are the two corks."

Crete and Suda Bay are thus critical for any U.S. effort to keep sea and air supply lines open to Israel. Neutralising Crete would be equally as important to the Arab side as to the Soviets, if the Russians decided on active support of the Arabs in any new conflict with Israel.



Soviet Agi intelligence ship (background) dogs the USS Franklin Roosevelt.

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**IRONSIDE**  
RETURN OF ELEANOR ROGERS  
Ironside comes back with a new episode about a judge who unknowingly marries a woman with a past which comes to haunt them both.

**GUNSMOKE**  
THE HANGING  
Convicted of killing seven persons, a murderer misses being saved by his friends just before he is to be hanged.

**A FAMILY AT WAR**  
SALUTE THE HAPPY MORN  
It is Christmas Eve and everyone is to have lunch at the Ashtons. Grace prepares to take David out to dinner while Edwin and Harry talk about their marriages.

Television	
Channel 3 & 6:	20.00 News in Arabic
10.00 Quran	7.30 Religious programme
10.15 Religious programme	8.30 Arabic series
10.25 Cartoons	9.15 Reportage
10.45 Encyclopaedia Britannica	Channel 6:
11.00 Three stooges	7.30 News in Hebrew
11.20 Arabic series	7.45 Varieties
12.00 Religious programme	8.30 Please Sir
12.15 Gunsmoke	9.00 Zero one
13.15 Arabic series	9.10 A family at war
18.00 Programme review	10.00 News in English
18.05 Soccer match	10.15 Ironside (on both channels)
Amman Airport	
Departures:	20.00 Kuwait
6.50 Aqaba	20.30 Teheran
8.45 Beirut (MEA)	22.15 Doha, Muscat
10.00 Cairo	Arrivals:
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	8.30 Aqaba
10.30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	9.15 Kuwait (KAC)
10.30 Kuwait	10.30 Cairo (EA)
11.30 Frankfurt	16.15 Kuwait
11.30 Cairo (EA)	16.30 Cairo
18.00 Baghdad, Dharan	16.40 Paris
19.30 Dubai, Karachi	17.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens



The helicopter carrier Leningrad: forerunner of bigger flattops.

Radio	
(On 856 KHZ):	
7.00 Breakfast show	
7.30 News Bulletin	
7.45 Morning melodies	
8.00 Varieties	
8.45 Once upon a time	
9.00 Listeners choice	
12.00 Pop session (part I)	
13.00 News Summary	
13.03 Pop session (part II)	
14.00 News Bulletin	
14.10 Songs	
14.30 Words and chords	
15.00 Concert hour	
16.00 Old favourites	
16.30 Easy listening	
17.00 Pop session (part 3)	
18.00 News Summary	
18.05 News reports round-up	
18.30 Good vibrations	
19.00 News Bulletin	
19.10 Songs	
19.30 Sign off	
Market Prices	
Almonds (dry): 70-100	Onions (green): 100-140
Almonds (local): 120-160	Onions (dry): 100-140
Apples (golden): 150-200	Potatoes (imported): 90-120
Apples (starken): 160-200	Potatoes (local): 80-100
Apples (double red): 200-270	Peas: 140-180
Bananas: 150-190	Spinach: 60-75
Bell pepper: 150-200	Tangerines: 100-160
Cauliflower: 100-130	Tomatoes: 70-110
Carrots (yellow): 40-75	
Cucumbers (small): 160-200	
Eggplant (large): 120-170	
Eggplant (small): 120-170	
Grape leaves: 250-320	
Grape fruit: 60-80	
Green beans: 180-240	
Garlic (green): 60-80	
Hot pepper: 300-360	
Lemon: 70-120	
Lettuce (small): 25-40	
Lettuce (large): 50-70	
Marrow (small): 40-60	
Marrow (large): 120-170	
Orange: 80-130	

## Tonight's Emergencies

**Doctors:**  
Dr. Abdul Aziz Abu Khalaf: (63552)  
Dr. Yousef Samour: (25648)

**Pharmacies:**  
Lubna: (44944)  
Husseini: (38410)  
City: (23157)

**Taxis:**  
Hamra: (44833)  
Khayyam: (41541)  
Nahda: (63303)

## Tennis is a bouncing business



One reason for growing interest in tennis: pro player Diane Fromholtz.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (CSM) — Business on the hall and racket circuit is so good it's enough to make tennis court builders jump over the net with delight.

At a time when the construction industry as a whole was in the doldrums last year, tennis court builders were enjoying a smashing success. They are doing even better this year, according to the industry.

Tennis court builders say right now activity is centered on southern California, the East Coast, Florida, the Southwest, and Illinois.

The explanation for the tennis court building boom is the phenomenal growth of the game—a tripling of tennis players from 10.6 million in November, 1970, to 33.9 million four years later, according to the most recent Nielsen survey. The logical outcome is an unprecedented demand for more tennis courts.

"There are about 130,000 tennis courts in the United States, and they are increasing at the rate of 5,000 to 7,000 a year," says Beth Stahnke of the U.S. Tennis Court and Track Builders Association in Glenview, Illinois.

She adds that not all tennis court builders belong to the association and that the figure could indeed be higher.

The New York-based U.S. Tennis Association, for instance, puts the number of new courts built last year at 10,000.

Yet despite the race to build more courts, a "court crunch" still persists.

"You would think at some point we would reach saturation, but we haven't yet," says William Tym, executive director of the U.S. Professional Tennis Association in Harrison, Kentucky.

In New York City, tennis is literally a 24-hour business as some city dwellers try to squeeze in a midnight game under floodlights.

Los Angeles, which probably boasts more tennis courts than any

other city with the possible exception of Sydney, Australia, could build 250 more courts, say local recreational spokesmen, and people would still be clamouring for more.

At present of the 130,000 or so courts in the United States, some 40,500 belong to outdoor clubs and recreation centers.

The U.S. Tennis Association, which released that figure, also recorded the following number of courts in other categories: 23,800 municipal; 22,750 college; 20,000 schools; 15,200 individual, and 7,750 indoor.

According to the tennis court building industry, costs for a standard individual court run between \$6,000 and \$8,000. But they can soar beyond \$20,000 for fancier models with special lighting. If you really want to rough it, a dirt court can be had for about \$4,000.

The U.S. Tennis Association's Educational and Research Center puts the cost of a public hard court outdoor facility at between \$12,000 and \$15,000. A clay surface, it says, generally costs around \$10,000; a fast dry surface about \$12,000.

An eight-court complex could cost a community between \$80,000 and \$100,000 for the courts and fencing.

Although these prices may seem daunting, there are ways in which communities can receive some public financing.

The brand new \$220,000, 14-court Virginia Beach tennis complex in Virginia is financed through revenue-sharing funds, for instance.

In San Antonio, Texas, the \$300,000 McFarland Tennis Center, with 22 lighted courts, clubhouse with games rooms, conference lounges, pro shop, and food concessions, was financed through a city bond issue and private contributions.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation matched funds as the third contributor.



## Spain aims for elections after fall referendum

MADRID, Apr. 22 (R) — Former Spanish Prime Minister Edward Heath said today Spanish officials had told him a referendum on constitutional reforms would be held in autumn and general elections in spring next year.

He was speaking at a press conference after seeing separately King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro, Interior Minister Manuel Fraga and Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Areilza.

"They aim to hold a referendum in the autumn and carry out the electoral process in the spring," he said.

Mr. Heath said he had been encouraged by the government's determination to go ahead with reforms.

A minister has now been formed in their minds," he said.

Mr. Heath said the government aimed to get reform legislation through the Cortes (parliament) by the summer.

In a related development, the Madrid newspaper Cambio 16, quo-

ting official sources said today that the nationwide referendum on the constitution of the throne and the Cortes due to be announced by Premier Navarro in a forthcoming televised broadcast will take place on June 26.

## D'Estaing warns students against protests

PARIS, Apr. 22 (R) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today took a firm line with France's striking students, pledging to maintain the education reforms they oppose and warning them they risked forfeiting their university degrees.

In his first formal press conference for 15 months, he called on France's 800,000 students to return to classes or face the consequences.

Just as workers lost their pay when they went on strike, so student strikers ran the risk of being barred from taking their examina-

The paper said that three main questions will be before the people: the law on succession to the throne, reform of the Cortes, and authorization for the government to modify existing fundamental legislation.

tion late next month, the President stated. He said he had no fears that the present wave of student unrest might develop into a repetition of the May 1968 student-worker uprising, which almost overthrew General De Gaulle's government.

"There is no reason to withdraw the reforms. They will not be modified," he declared.

As he spoke, some 10,000 high school and college students staged a protest march in Paris as a prelude to mass demonstrations organized here for tomorrow against the government plan to tailor university courses to industrial needs. A counter demonstration by anti-strike students drew only about 1,000 supporters.

## Public confidence in Giscard shows a small drop

PARIS, Apr. 22 (AFP) — Confidence in President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's ability to handle a crisis similar to the riots and strikes of 1968 has waned further, a public opinion poll showed today. Forty-eight per cent of French people, compared with 50 per cent a month ago, hold the President capable of handling such a situation, the poll, published in Le Figaro revealed.

Fifty-seven per cent of those polled, compared with 51 per cent in March, believed that things were going to get worse in France.

The poll showed that for 36 per cent of the French the main anxiety is over unemployment, while 34 per cent thought rising prices were the main problem, and 17 per cent were concerned over the crime rate.

Two major political figures saw marginal improvements in their ratings among the public. 43 per cent of those polled said they would like to see Premier Jacques Chirac play a major role in French politics in coming years, compared to 42 per cent in March. Former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, also a Gaullist, rose to a 24 per cent rating from 23 per cent in March.

Opposition leaders generally dropped in the same poll, with Socialist chief Francois Mitterrand down to 50 per cent against 51 per cent in March and Communist leader Georges Marchais at 26 per cent against an earlier 27 per cent.

## Islamic meet starts May 10

ISTANBUL, April 22 (AFP). — Foreign ministers of 41 states will meet here from May 10 to May 18 for the Seventh Islamic Conference, a communique from the Turkish Foreign Office announced today.

The communique said the conference would bring "a new contribution to the solidarity and co-operation between the Islamic countries."

## Patrols cover West Bank

[Continued from page 1] At his April 1 meetings, Mr. Waldheim handed the diplomats a two-page memorandum which, according to informed sources, summarized the soundings recently made by U.N. Under-Secretary General Roberto Guyer in Middle Eastern and other capitals.

The document was also reported to have urged the parties to come up with new proposals for breaking the current Middle East deadlock, which Mr. Waldheim has repeatedly warned poses a serious threat to world peace.

In response to questions, the U.N. spokesman said the U.N. peacekeeping force on the Golan Heights, whose current six-month mandate expires on May 30 was all so discussed at the meeting between Mr. Waldheim and Ambassador Allaf.

He declined to say whether Syria had indicated its willingness to see the mandate renewed.

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices were mixed Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange where the industrial average closed a little more than 3 points lower. Trading was moderate. Slightly higher at the opening and throughout most of the session, the market headed lower at mid-afternoon. Many investors had apparently decided to take their profits following the market's recent sharp advance which, in the last four sessions, had brought the industrial average up more than 35 points and well above the 1,000 level. Declines outnumbered advances only by a slight 776 to 703 margin, with 416 issues unchanged at the close.

At the close, the Industrial average shows at 1,007.71, a loss of 3.31 points; transp at 213.48, a gain of 0.59; utilities at 87.61, a loss of 0.16. 20,220,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,020,000 during the last hour.



FOOD FOR FELLOW WARRIORS. — A leftist gunman with his automatic rifle carries food to his fellow warriors near Beirut port Wednesday, as fighting goes on in Lebanon. (AP wirephoto).

## Portugal faces staggering housing, unemployment problems

LISBON, Apr. 22 (AFP) — More than 800,000 former settlers have flooded into Portugal since the collapse of its African empire last year and the figure will probably top one million by the end of June, the Undersecretary of State for Housing, Carlos Ferro Gomes, told international air officials here last night.

Launching an emergency appeal for help in solving Portugal's new dramatic housing shortage, Mr. Carlos Ferro said the flood of Portuguese from the old African colonies had swollen beyond even the most gloomy forecasts, completely overwhelming the country's stretched housing resources.

He told the officials, at an OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) session on Portugal's housing aid needs that the tide of virtual refugees had brought the unemployment level up beyond the 1.5 million and neither the education system nor the country's tightly-

## Syrian reply to Waldheim described as "positive"

[Continued from page 1] At his April 1 meetings, Mr. Waldheim handed the diplomats a two-page memorandum which, according to informed sources, summarized the soundings recently made by U.N. Under-Secretary General Roberto Guyer in Middle Eastern and other capitals.

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He declined to say whether Syria had indicated its willingness to see the mandate renewed.

## Bank of England set to as sterling plunges further

LONDON, Apr. 22 (Agencies) — Heavy pressure on the pound sterling today forced the Bank of England to take steps to increase British interest rates.

The British minimum lending rate — successor to the old bank rate — is expected to go up tomorrow by one per cent to 10 per cent, bankers said.

The bank acted after a wave of selling from Europe sent the already-battered pound plunging by 3-1/4 cents to new lows against the U.S. dollar, and also against several European currencies.

The pound closed at \$1.8280 down from last night's \$1.8415, and at 4.64 Deutsche marks against 4.6750, while it was worth 4.6225 Swiss francs compared with the overnight closing price of 4.66.

In a related development, Chancellor Denis Healey and Trade Union Congress leaders are to meet in the next day or so in a bid to work out another year's pay agreement, to take over from the six pounds a week limit which runs out on July 31.

## Brezhnev appears in public after extended absence

MOSCOW, Apr. 22 (Agencies) — Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev today reappeared in public after an absence of nearly seven weeks from the political limelight to attend a Kremlin rally marking the 106th birthday of Lenin, founder of the Soviet state.

It was the first time that the 69-year-old Kremlin chief had been in public since March 6, when he attended a meeting marking Women's Day.

Mr. Brezhnev was believed to have spent part of the intervening period at the Black Sea resort of Oreanda, in the Crimea.

According to Swedish sources, he sent a message from there to Swedish Premier Olof Palme, who visited Moscow without seeing him early this month, explaining that his Kremlin colleagues urged him to take a rest following the Soviet Communist Party Congress, which ended on March 5.

Mr. Brezhnev appeared to be in excellent health today and was smiling as he entered the Great Hall of the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin for a meeting in Lenin's honour.

## Yugoslav F.M. arrives in Bagh

KUWAIT, Apr. 22 (R) — Yugoslav Foreign Minister Miroslav Djukanovic arrived in Baghdad today, defending the role of the signed states at the United Nations. He told an airport press conference in Kuwait that West argues of Third World obs at the United Nations is completely unfounded.

He added that the United Nations was "no longer a tool in the hands of the great power" was the result of the non-aligned movement brought together 82 nations at its last summit conference.

Mr. Djukanovic is on an As to prepare for a meeting aligned foreign ministers next month which turn prepare for a non summit due to be held in Ankara next August.

Both Kuwait and Yugosl members of the co-ordinating committee of non-aligned states.

## Japan pledges \$100m to Egypt

CAIRO, Apr. 22 (R) — Japan pledged to advance \$100 million to Egypt in credits over three years, a spokesman at the Japanese embassy here said.

The two countries are negotiating an agreement under which Japanese government will credits to finance Egyptian projects of Japanese industrial machinery, the spokesman said.

## Lebanese stale

[Continued from page 1] He told Reuters that "stale" assurances that will stop and that electrical lines will not be repaired. He told the daily Al-Naba that there was no effective "the catastrophe of which rned will take place."

WRESTLING ABOUT. — This European wrestling championship match took place in Leningrad Thursday. Picture shows J. Donchets of Belgium, who won the bout against Turkish athlete M. Arslan. (AP wirephoto).



SUPER TROUT. — British fish farmer Sam Holland checks a tank of window trout in the making, thousands of tadpole-like fry that will grow to be supertrout — up to ten times the size of the same species in the wild. They are the result of eight years of careful cross-breeding which, combined with special feeding, will make them the supertrout of record size.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The stock exchange suffered a sharp reversal Thursday, following news that British interest rates are likely to increase Friday or in the very near future. The news, which halted the slide in sterling on foreign exchanges, hit gilts the hardest with long terms losing as much as 2-1/2 points and short, medium, and undated issues retreating two points.

Industrials, which had already eased back a little in the early stages reflecting nervousness about the pound and the result of the forthcoming meeting between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the U.S. Treasury, were sent tumbling sharply by the news. At the close, the Industrial average was 14.4 points down on the day at 405.2.

Shares such as ICI, EMI, Plessey, Guest Keen, Glaxo, Beecham and others were all affected.

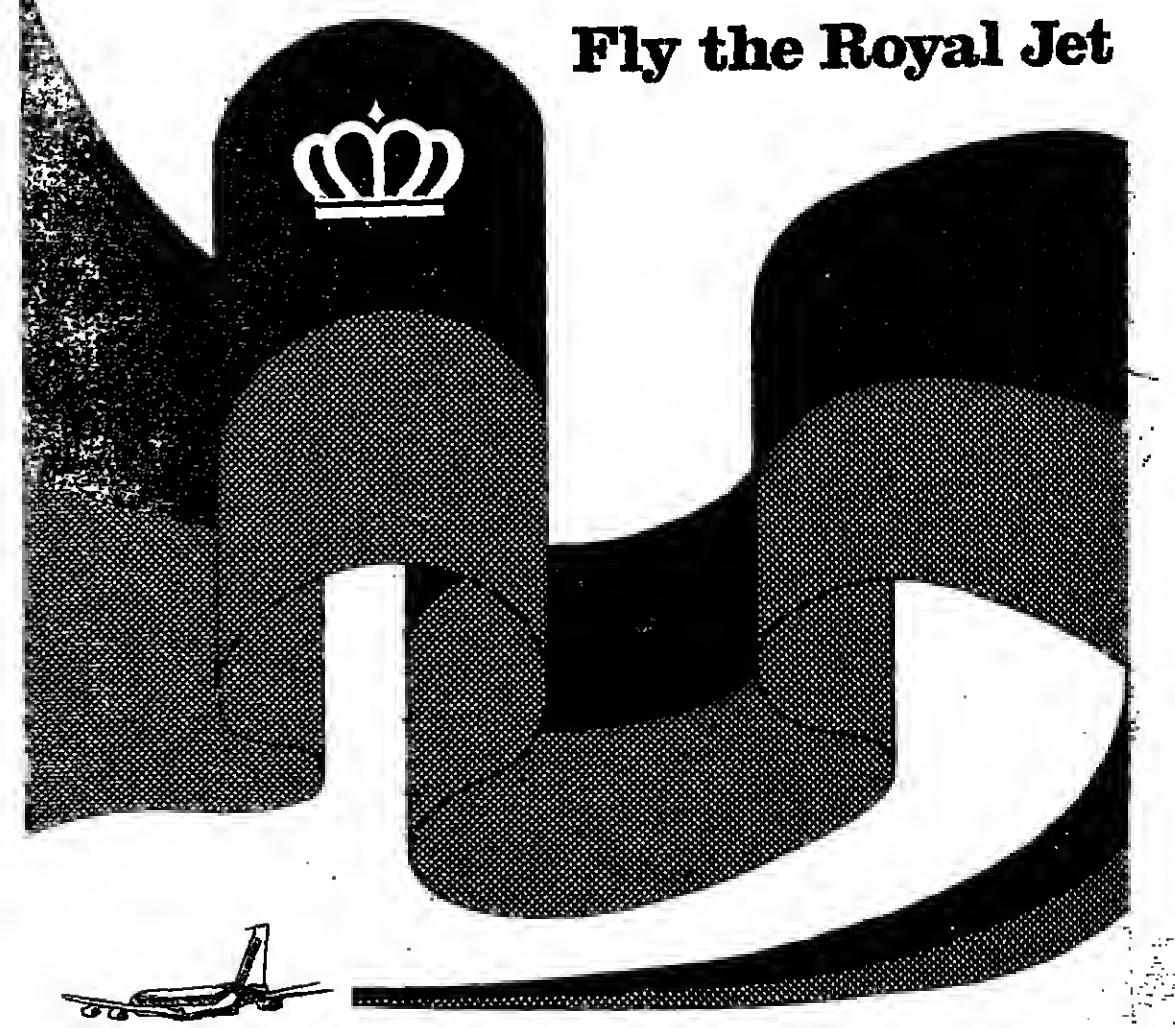
Bank and properties took a knocking, but golds reversed early and registered gains of 75 pence amongst the heavyweight issues. Far Easterns were generally quietly mixed, although in Japanese stocks Canon and Honda both improved.

## The effective Way

Thousands of guests to Jordan, including Ambassadors, Deputies and Consular Staff, United Nations and other international organizations working with Ministries and Departments, need housing, food and clothes shopping and general services.

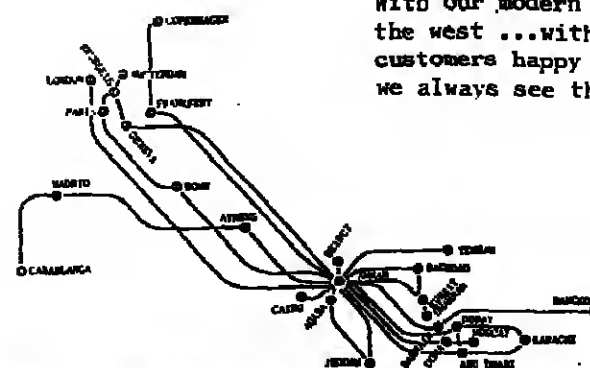
This is the effective way of reaching these guests is to advertise your services and commodities, daily, in the language they understand, through the

JORDAN TIMES



## Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west...with our good service we make our customers happy...they never say goodbye, we always see them again.



alia